[Kumari Selja]

चलाई गई है उसमें एस०सी० और एस० टी० के पदों को भी भरा जा रहा है।

श्री मोहिन्दर सिंह कल्याण : मेरी मेडम साहिबा आपसे दर्खास्त यह है कि इन स्कूलों में कितने परसेंट रिजर्वेशन है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It should be the same as there is elsewhere.

SHRI J. S. RAJU: Sir, I would like to ask: What are the details of the vacancies of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow? (b) Why was one post-graduate teacher not provided assistance in the matter of visa extension though he was relieved for joining duty in Kendriya Vidyalalya, Moscow? (c) Whether the offer of posting to him has since been revived? (d) If 'yes', from when, and if 'no' the reasons therefor?

KUMARI SELJA: It comes once again to the basic answer that once this recruitment drive is over the vacancies will be filled all over including those prevailing in Moscow.

SHRI J. S. RAJU: Sir, the problem is that one Post Graduate teacher (History) selected for Moscow was to be relieved on 17-4-93 while his visa was valid only up to 15-3-93. The candidate repeatedly resuested for official assistance in the extension of visa but in vain. In June, 1993, the offer was withdrawn on the plea that he did not join his duty there. It would be in the interests of the teacher, students and the Sangathan to revive the cancelled offer rather than go in for fresh selection as it would take not less than one year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is too specific a question. Have you got the answer?

KUMARI SELJA: I don't remember about it correctly. I can supply the information about this particular teacher to the hon. Member later.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I think the worst sufferers of shortage of teachers in Kendriya Vidhayala are those schools situated in the North-Eastern State, and more particularly those, situated in the interior areas. The tendency has been that people seek jobs, the tendency has been to get transferred from these area to other States. I want to know whether the Minister will take some steps to put some restrictions and whether the Department will propose to employ, appoint, teachers from these areas.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, when this recruitment drive was started, we advertised in the North-East also. The response was poor. Subsequently, another advertisement was placed. To this, we have got a very good response from that area. To appoint local people, the probem is that these teachers have to be bilingual. So, it becomes a little difficult to recruit local people from that area. So far as transfers are concerned, we have stipulated a time-frame for them to stay in that area after they are appointed.

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT : Mr. Chairman, Sir, why is the Press Gallery empty today? Is there any strike?

MR. CHAIRMAN: They know the Members are very quiet today.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: He is asking about the Press Gallery.

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: I am asking about the Press Gallery. I think the Secretariat will check up to find out what the wrong is.

Damage caused by swarms locusts

*447. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of damage has been caused by swarms of locust which have invaded. Western Rajasthan, Gujarat and other States;

(b) what contingency plans were made by the Union Agricultural Ministry to neutralise the threat by locust swarm to the State of Punjab and Haryana Greenaries of India; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to take preventive advance

measure to check this menace when Satellite information system is available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGES OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) There has been no report of crop damage by State Government of Rajasthan and other States. However, Gujarat Government has reported damage of Bajra and Sesamum crops over an area of 35 hectare.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. (*See below*)

(c) A Remote Sensing Laboratory has been set up at Locust Warning Organisation, Jodhpur to utilise the Satellite data for improving locust surveillance and forecasting.

Statement

Major steps taken in this regard are as under :

1. Deployment of ground control teams for monitoring the locust activity and for undertaking control operations in the locust infested scheduled desert areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

2. Providing plant protection equipment and pesticides to the village level committees/ farmers in the locust infested areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat for controlling locust.

3. Mobilisation of additional manpower, equipment, vehicles and pesticides from the Central Field Stations.

4. Deployment of aircraft and helicopters for aerial operation against locusts.

5. Strengthening of survey and communication net work.

6. Constitution of coordination committee at the District /Tehsil/Sub-tehsil level.

7. Satting up of control rooms.

8. Alerting neighbouring States *viz.*, Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh necessary preparatory steps for effective control of possible locust incursion.

श्री विरेन्द्र कटारिया : चेयरमैन साहब जो मैंने सवाल पूछा था बाकी तो सब कुछ इन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है लेकिन मेरे सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल का जवाब इन्होंने नहीं दिया है। ऐनीवे, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी यह है कि दुनिया के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी लोकस्ट की प्रोब्लम है। क्या हमारी एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टरी ने उन हिस्सों में जहां यह लोकस्ट की प्रोब्लम होती है दुनियां के दूसरे हिस्सों में उनकी कोई कम्पेरेटिव स्टडी की है कि How they deal with this problem.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, India is very much part of the international system of control of locusts. We are in direct touch with the Food and Agriculture Organnisation of the United Nations which co-ordinate; the locust control efforts in the international sphere. They have five Regional Commissions and India falls in the South-West Asia Region comprising Iraq, Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan. The locust attack which periodically takes place in India originates from the Red Sea area. Most of the time they are in Iran and in the Gulf area and some of them come to Indo-Pak border. We have a history of locust attack and it is very well researched. We very well researched. We are in constant touch with the international organizations. We have the latest technology to fight the locust meance. We have the infrastructure. The infrastructure as well as the staff and the vehicles and the aerial spraying capacity are augmented from time to time. It is not necessary to have all the capacity all the time. Whenever the locust attack happens, the State Governments step in, the international organizations step in and we control it and, as I said, there is no shortfall in the technology or in our preparedness to fight locust attack in India.

SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a national problem since locust swarms des.roy crops totally. I want to know from the hon. Agriculture Minister whether any research programme has been launched by our agricultural scientists to destory locust at their formation stage. If not why in the last 45 years, we could not develop such remedies when, very often, our country is faced with this problem.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, we have a full-fledged Locust Warning Organisation which is engaged in research and operations to deal with locust swarm attacks in our country. It is not true to say that we have not developed the technology or the operational readiness to fight locust swarms. Locust swarm attacks happened in the past : between 1900—1907, 1912—20, 1959—62 etc. It happens in cyclic intervals of about 10—14 years. This organisation has 329 staff. India has a scheduled desert area of two lakh square kilometres which is declared as locust-attack-prone area. This organisation has the reqursite pesticides and other chemicals. It has the requisite number of vehicles, etc. When ever a locust swarm happens, we are ready ti meet it. In the present situation it is a very small attack and that attack has been confined to a desert area, to a scheduled desert area. No crop loss has been reported. Only 35 hectares of crop are so far affected in the State of Gujarat. The hon. Agriculture Minister has visited the area, enthused the staff. The situation is fuly under control.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel.

SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Sir, I do not think that this Locust Warning Organisation is functioning effectively. This time the invasion of locusts was from the Pakistan side. I would like to know whether this Organization had come to know about it and, if this Organization had any information, why did not inform the concerned States which could have taken preventive action.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, the Locust Warning Organization came to know about it well in advance and the concerned States have been informed. The concerned States have augmented their resources and the concerned States are part of our current operation in fighting the locusts. It is in a very incipient state; it is a very small attack. The operation is going on and we will be able to control it as we have done in the past.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Ramdas Agarwal.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, हमारे कृषि मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जानते हैं कि अगर बरसात नहीं हुई तो राजस्थान में अकाल की बड़ी भारी विभिषिका आने वाली है और जो खेती-बाड़ी थोड़ी बहुत है उस पर यह टिड्डी दल का आक्रमण, यह कोढ़ में खाज वाला काम करेगा। आम तौर पर हम यह सुनते हैं कि यह टिड्डी दल पाकिस्तान की तरफ से आता है। हमारे आंतकवादी भी पाकिस्तान की तरफ से आते हैं और टिड्डी दल भी पाकिस्तान की तरफ से आता है पाकिस्तान में जो यह टिड्डी दल जेनरेट होता है क्या आपने उनके साथ इस विषय में कोई वार्ता या चर्चा की है ? अगर यह टिड्डी दल हिन्दुस्तान की धरती में घुस आता है तो उसके बाद खेती का नुकसान हिन्दुस्तान को ज्यादा होता है। ऐसा सुनने में आता है कि खेती का नुकसान यहां होता है और टिड्डी दल उधर से आता है तो इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय कुछ प्रकाश डालें।

कृषि मंत्री (श्री बलराम जाखड़) : सभापति महोदय, जहां बुराई पैदा हो वहीं से बुराई पैदा होती है, मैं क्या कर सकता हूं। हम तो इतना जानते हैं कि बुरा जब आता है तो उससे निपट लिया जाता है। पहले भी निपटा गया है और वह जो आए उनसे भी निपट लिया गया है। बिलकुल छुट्टी कर दी गई है। मुझे मान है। आपकी तरफ से मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं मेरे ग्रामवासियों को, मेरे वर्कर्ज को, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को, जिन सब

ने मिल कर इस अभियान में इतनी तंदरूस्ती से, तनदेही से काम किया है। बिलकुल नुकसान नहीं होने दिया गया। 160 स्वार्भ के करीब आए थे सब को कंटेन कर के, सीधा कर के जहां भेजना चाहिये था वहां भेज दिया है।

श्री राधा किशन मालवीय : सभापति महोदय, जिस प्रकार से राजस्थान, गुजरात, पंजाब और हरियाणा में फसलों का नुक्सान होता है टिड्डियों के द्वारा उसी प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश में जो सोयाबीन बहुत तादाद में बोया जाता है और अभी यह वर्तमान का समय अगस्त एवं सितम्बर का ऐसा है कि उनमें फूल और फल बैठते हैं, उसमें टिड्डियों का ऐसा भयंकर प्रकोप होता है कि पूरी की पूरी फसल सोयाबीन की खत्म हो जाती है। सोयाबीन से हमारे देश में एडीबुल आयल की पूर्ति होती है और यह बहुत सहायक सिद्ध हुआ है। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया–"टिड्डियों पर हवाई कार्रवाई के लिए वायुयान और हेलीकाप्टरों को लगाना", तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन की बहुत तादाद में खड़ी फसल अब भी है और टिड्डियों का प्रकोप वहां पर शुरू हो गया इसलिए क्या हेलीकाप्टर या हवाई जहाजों के द्वारा वहां दवाई का छिड़काव किया जाएगा ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, as of now, the locust attack, and that also of a very preliminary attack or an incipient stage of attack is seen only in Rajasthan and Gujarat in the scheduled desert areas and not crop areas as such. As such, there is no indication of the locust swarms coming into Madhya Pradesh. We are trying to fight and destroy the pests in the beginning stage itself. And we do not anticipate that they will cross-over to Madhya Pradesh. This locust fighting organisation is fully geared to meet the threat. We have already controlled the situation. We have deployed airplans for aerial-spraying, and a large number of staff with vehicles are operating in the field with the use of pesticides and chemicals. And the hon. Member's apprehension as of now seems to be an over-reaction. But we shall watch the situation. And I assure him that we shall try to prevent any attack in Madhya Pradesh. And if an attack happens, we shall come to their rescue.

SHRI SOM PAL: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether there is a standing arrangement with Pakistan and countries to the west of Pakistan for issuing advance warning under the aegis of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, which is a prime organisation of the UNO. And this time, Pakistan and other countries failed to issue that warning in advance. Has the Minister taken this matter up with these countries? Secondly, the Locust Warning Organisation at Jodhpur failed to get activated for five days initially and a lot of damage has been done particularly to the trees and to some crops in Rajasthan. What action is being taken by the Ministry?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, it is not correct that the Pakistan Locust Warning Organisation has not informed us. In fact, there is a regular system of dialogue between our Locust Warning Organisation and their Pakistani counter-parts. Three meetings have been held so far in this year alone. Normally, these meetings are held between Pakistan and India from June to November at monthly intervals at a border point called Munapao. Therefore, there is no question of any information gap between the two countries at least as far as locust warning is concerned. As regards the FAO assistance, the FAO has been assisting us from 1982 onwards with cash grants, with equipment, with vehicles, with pesticides and so on. Altogether something like 10 to 20 lakhs is given as FAO assistance. The hon. Member's insinuation that the Ministry and the Locust Warning Organisation have been lax in responding to the threat seems to be misplaced. As soon as this was known, the hon. Agriculture Minister himself visited Rajasthan and other areas. The steps which have been taken to fight this menace have already been listed out in the main answer to the question. If the hon. Member is interested in the control efforts which

we have reiterated, I can detail them. It is deployment of manpower; setting up of control room; deployment of vehicles; deployment of aircraft and helicopters for aerial survey, etc.

Mr. Chairman: Question Home is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में अधिकृत झुग्गी झोंपडियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

*442. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :** क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में अनधिकृत झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास हेतु किन्हीं कदमों पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शहरी विकास मंत्री (श्रीमति शीला कौल)

(क) से (घ) दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्लम विंग के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित त्रि-सूची नीति के तहत, दिल्ली में केवल उन्हीं झुग्गी समूहों की झोंपड़ियों को अन्यत्र बसाया जाता है जो ऐसी भूमियों पर आबाद हैं, जिसकी भूस्वामी एजेंसियों को सार्वजनिक महत्व की परियोजनाओं के लिये जरूरत है तथा जो पुनर्वास के खर्च में अपना वाजिब हिस्सा बंटाने के लिए राजी हैं। स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, नियत स्थलों पर केवल वही जे० जे० परिवार शामिल हैं, जिन्हें भारतीय राष्ट्रीय प्राप्त है और जिनके पास सिविल सप्ल विभाग द्वारा किसी नियत तारीख तक के लिए जारी राशन कार्ड हैं। प्रत्येक पात्र विस्थापित परिवार को क्लस्टर-कोर्ट टाऊन हाउस प्लानिंग" अवधारणा के अनुसार 7 वर्ग मीटर के साझा खुले कोर्टयार्ड सहित 18 वर्ग मीटर का विकसित स्थल दिया जाता है। आश्रय बनाने के लिए प्रत्येक झुग्गी परिवार को 15 हजार रुपए का कर्ज देने के लिए दिल्ली सहकारी आवास वित्त सोसाइटी को एजेंसी नामित किया गया है। ये कर्ज आसान किश्तों में वसूला जाएगा। 1 अप्रैल, 1990 से 31 मार्च, 1993 तक 2787 झुग्गी झोंपड़ी परिवारों का पुनर्वास किया गया है।

Hudco loan to Maharashtra

*448. SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan provided by the Central Government to Maharashtra by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) during the last two years;

(b) the amount of loan repaid so far; and

(c) the projects/schemes of Maharashtra still pending with HUDCO for clearance?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) The amount of loan sanctioned and released by HUDCO to various agencies in Maharashtra for housing and urban development projects during the last two years are reported to be as follows:—

Year	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Loan released (Rs. in crores)
1991-92	195.69	113.28
1992-93	147.44	101.73